

(ii) Theft, diversion, or sabotage of special nuclear materials, equipment, or facilities.

(3) In making such a determination, DOD personnel may consider what the likelihood of an illegal production, theft, diversion, or sabotage would be if the information proposed to be prohibited from dissemination were at no time available for dissemination.

(4) DOD personnel shall exercise the foregoing authority to prohibit the dissemination of any information described:

(i) So as to apply the minimum restrictions needed to protect the health and safety of the public or the common defense and security; and

(ii) Upon a determination that the unauthorized dissemination of such information could reasonably be expected to result in a significant adverse effect on the health and safety of the public or the common defense and security by significantly increasing the likelihood of—

(A) Illegal production of nuclear weapons; or

(B) Theft, diversion, or sabotage of special nuclear materials, equipment, or facilities.

(5) DOD employees shall not use this authority to withhold information from the appropriate committees of Congress.

(g) *Release of names and duty addresses.* (1) Telephone directories, organizational charts, and/or staff directories published by installations or activities in CONUS and U.S. Territories will be released when requested under FOIA. In all such directories or charts, names of personnel assigned to sensitive units, routinely deployable units, or units stationed in foreign territories will be redacted and denied under Exemption 6 of the FOIA. By DoD policy, the names of general officers (or civilian equivalent) or public affairs officers may be released at any time. The sanitized copy will be redacted by cutting out or masking the names and reproducing the document. The IDA is the U.S. Army Information Systems Command-Pentagon, Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Division, Attn: ASQNS-OP-F, room 1146, Hoffman Building I, Alexandria, VA 22331-0301.

(2) Public Affairs Offices may release information determined to have legitimate news value, such as notices of personnel reassignments to new units or installations within the continental United States, results of selection/promotion boards, school graduations/completions, and awards and similar personal achievements. They may release the names and duty addresses of key officials, if such release is determined to be in the interests of advancing official community relations functions.

[56 FR 48932, Sept. 26, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 56010, Oct. 31, 1991]

**§ 518.55 Requests from Government officials.**

Requests from officials of State, or local Governments for DoD Component records shall be considered the same as any other requester. Requests from members of Congress not seeking records on behalf of a Congressional Committee, Subcommittee, either House sitting as a whole, or made on behalf of their constituents shall be considered the same as any other requester (see §§ 518.24 and 518.56). Requests from officials of foreign governments shall be considered the same as any other requester. Requests from officials of foreign governments that do not invoke the FOIA shall be referred to appropriate foreign disclosure channels and the requester so notified.

**§ 518.56 Privileged release to officials.**

(a) Subject to DoD 5200.1-R (reference (h)), and AR 380-5 applicable to classified information, DoD Directive 5400.11 (reference (d)), and AR 340-21 applicable to personal privacy, or other applicable law, records exempt from release under subpart C, Exemptions, of this part may be authenticated and released, without requiring release to other FOIA requesters, in accordance with DoD Component regulations to U.S. Government officials requesting them on behalf of Federal government bodies, whether legislative, executive, administrative, or judicial, as follows:

(1) To a Committee or Subcommittee of Congress, or to either House sitting as a whole in accordance with DoD Directive 5400.4 (reference (n)). The Army implementing directive is AR 1-20.